MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1776.

From the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

THE computations of the value of the free ſtates of America by Conti— and Doria in the Evening Poſt of Sept. 21, rather prove that value to be immenſe than reduce it to a certainty. Perhaps another method of computation might be admitted, viz. from the quantity of land within the preſent inhabited part of thoſe ſtates, which is at leaſt two hundred millions of acres, and worth a dollar per acre I ſhould think at leaſt, ſome ſay two or three dollars, and perhaps the perſonal eſtate may be computed at as much more, which I do not think is reckoning high, and will make the amount four hundred millions of dollars. All theſe computations prove, with certainty enough, that the funds, on which the continental money depends, are ſufficiently great to ſupport a much larger quantity than is already emitted. I would farther obſerve, that the American ſtates owe nothing to any body but themſelves, and employ no ſhips, ſoldiers, &c. but their own, ſo that they contract no foreign debt; and I take it to be a clear maxim, that no ſtate can be ruined, bankrupted, or indeed much endangered, by any debt due to itſelf only; nor can it ever be much impoveriſhed by any war; and the people that are left at home can furniſh the proviſions, cloathing, &c. neceſſary for themſelves and the ſoldiery, together with all other neceſſary ſtores and implements of war.

There requires no more to preſerve ſuch a ſtate in a war of any length of time than good œconomy in bringing the burden equally on all, in proportion to their abilities; but then I think it very neceſſary that they ſhould pay as they go, as near as may be. The ſoldier renders his perſonal ſervices down on the ſpot, the farmer his proviſions, the tradeſman his fabrics, and why ſhould not the monied man pay his money down too? Why ſhould the ſoldier, tradeſman, farmer, &c. be paid in promiſes, which are not ſo good as money, if the fulfilment is at a diſtance? Payment in promiſes or bills of credit is a temporary expedient, and will always be dangerous, where the quantity increaſes too much, at leaſt it will always have the conſequences of a medium increaſed beyond the neceſſities of trade; and whenever that happens, a ſpeedy remedy is neceſſary, or the ill effects will ſoon be alarming, and, if long neglected, will not be eaſily remedied. The remedy, or rather prevention, of this evil I take to be very eaſy at preſent. —If the quantity of continental currency is greater than is neceſſary for the medium of trade, it will appear by a number of very perceptible effects, each of which point out and facilitate the remedy. One effect will be, that people will chooſe to have their eſtates veſted in any goods of intrinſic value rather than in money, and of courſe there will be a quick demand for every kind of goods, and conſequently a high price for them; another effect will be the diſcouragement of induſtry, for people will not work hard to procure goods for ſale, while the medium for which they muſt ſell them is ſuppoſed to be worſe than the goods; and, of courſe, another effect will be a diſcouragement of trade, for no body will import goods and ſell them when imported for a medium that is worſe than the goods themſelves, for in that caſe, though the profits may be nominal, the loſs will be real; theſe effects all point out their only remedy, viz. leſſening the quantity of the circulating medium; and this can be done but three ways that I know of: Firſt, the deſtruction of it by ſome caſualty, as fire, ſhipwreck, &c. or ſecondly, exportation of it, which cannot happen in our caſe, becauſe our medium has no currency abroad, and I think it very well for us that it has not, for in that caſe our debt would ſoon become due to people without ourſelves, and of courſe leſs ſenſible, more difficult to be paid, and more dangerous; the third, and, in my opinion, the only practicable way of leſſening the quantity is by a tax, which never can be paid ſo eaſy as when money is more plenty than goods, and of courſe the very cauſe which makes a tax neceſſary facilitates the payment of it; the tax ought to be equal to the exceſs of the currency, ſo as to leſſen the currency down to that quantity which is neceſſary for a medium of trade, and this, in my opinion, ought to be done by every ſtate, whether money is immediately wanted in the public treaſury or not, for it is better for any ſtate to have their exceſs of money, if it is bullion, hoarded in a public treaſury or bank, than circulated among the people, for nothing can have worſe effects on any ſtate than an exceſs of money. The poverty of the ſtates of Holland, where no body can have money who does not firſt earn it, has produced induſtry, frugality, œconomy, good habits of body and mind, and durable and well eſtabliſhed riches, whilſt the exceſs of money has produced the contrary in Spain, i. e. has ruined their induſtry and œconomy, and filled them with pride and poverty; and perhaps England owes much of her ruin to the ſame cauſes.

But there is, beſides this general principle, a ſpecial reaſon in our caſe, why we ſhould pay a large part of our continental debt by a preſent tax; the great conſumption of our armies and ſtoppage of our imports make a great demand for the produce of our land, the fabrics of our tradeſmen, and the labour of our people, and of courſe raiſe the prices of all theſe much higher than uſual, ſo that the huſbandman, tradeſman, and labourer, get money much faſter and eaſier than they uſed to do; and it is a plain maxim that people ſhould always pay their debts when they have a good run of buſineſs, and have money plenty; many a man has been diſtreſſed for a debt when buſineſs and money was ſcarce, which he had neglected to pay when he could have done it with great eaſe to himſelf, had he attended to it in its proper ſeaſon; this applies to a community or ſtate as well as to a private perſon. Theſe laſt obſervations will apply with great exactneſs to thoſe parts of the continent which lie neareſt to the great ſcenes of the war, and have ſuffered moſt by it; and if they can bear the tax, I think thoſe who lie at a diſtance from thoſe horrors, and have felt little more than a ſympathy of the diſtreſs of their brethren, can have no reaſon to complain, if they are called on for their ſhare of the expence. The continental money is to be conſidered as a debt faſtened on the perſon and eſtate of every member of the United States, a debt of great honour and juſtice, of national honour and juſtice, not barely empty honour, but that eſſential honour and credit in which the ſafety of the ſtate is comprized, and therefore by confeſſion of every body muſt be punctually and honourably paid in due time, otherwiſe all ſecurity ariſing from public credit muſt be loſt, all confidence of individuals in our public councils muſt be deſtroyed, and great injuſtice muſt be done to every poſſeſſor of our public currency, to the detriment of all, and ruin of many who have placed moſt confidence in our public adminiſtration; and nothing but ſhame, ſcandal and contempt can iſſue, for which nothing but moſt inevitable neceſſity can be any reaſonable excuſe. And in this great agreement is every individual of our United States ſo deeply intereſted, that I cannot conceive one ſenſible perſon can be perſuaded to riſk theſe conſequences for the ſake of a little delay of payment of that which muſt one day be paid, or we muſt all be ruined together. The continental debt is already a heavy one, and there is no way of ſinking it but by paying it while we can; it is ſtill increaſing faſt, and without a ſpeedy tax, and a very ſufficient one, it will grow upon us beyond any poſſibility of payment. If a man only ſuffers his rents, butchers and tradeſmens bills, &c. to be unpaid a number of years, it will endanger his whole fortune. An expence account ought always to be paid up as it becomes due; theſe are accumulating ſums, and it is dangerous to neglect them.

I have heard ſome people ſay, it is no matter for the preſent payment of the continental debt, we are a country of rapid increaſe, and what is contracted by three millions of people, will ſoon be paid by ſix. But, how unfatherly and ungenerous is it to load poſterity with an immenſe debt, while we have an advantage in ſinking a good part of it ourſelves; beſides, it will be a great diſcouragement to foreign emigrants to ſettle in this country, to be told that the country is loaded with an immenſe debt, and their firſt title to an enfranchiſement will be by beginning to pay it.

We are engaged in a cauſe which, in all annals of time, has ever been deemed moſt honourable and glorious, and moſt characteriſtic of noble and generous minds, viz. ſpurning off ſlavery, and aſſerting our liberty. As things now ſtand, the moſt hardened, impudent tory does not pretend that, if we fail of ſupporting our cauſe, we have any other chance but that of abſolute ſubmiſſion and pardon, and even that pardon, doubtleſs, with numerous exceptions. Good God! who can bear the thought of abſolute ſubmiſſion and pardon? Pardon, for the greateſt virtue of a civil nature that the human mind is capable of! Who can think, without diſtraction, of coming under the domination of tories, ſuing to them for favours and interceſſions? Tories, with ſtanding armies at their heels, ſoldiers with bayonets ready to inforce all the reſpect and ſubmiſſion they may claim. This dreadful apprehenſion introduces, with great force on my mind, another reaſon why we ought to ſink, by a ſufficient tax, as much as we can of the continental debt, viz. That without this it is not poſſible to continue the war, and avoid abſolute ſubmiſſion. I conceive the value of the currency of any ſtate has a limit, a *ne plus ultra*, beyond which it cannot go, and if the nominal ſum is extended beyond that limit, the value will not follow. No human wiſdom or authority can be able to ſtretch the nominal currency beyond ſuch real value. That the conſequence of any attempt to extend ſuch nominal addition muſt depreciate the value of the whole, till it is reduced within ſaid limit. I will explain my meaning thus: Suppoſe that thirty millions of dollars was the utmoſt limit of currency to which the United States of America could give real effectual value, and they ſhould emit thirty millions more, I ſay the laſt thirty millions would add nothing to the value of the whole, but would ſink the value of the whole ſixty millions down to its limits, viz. thirty millions; i. e. the whole ſixty millions, in that caſe, would not purchaſe more real ſubſtantial goods than the thirty millions would have done before the other thirty millions were added to it. It follows from this, that any attempt to continue the war, by increaſing the currency beyond the abovеſaid limit, is vain, and muſt fail of the effect intended, and ruin all thoſe who poſſeſs the currency already emitted. Whether the currency already emitted ariſes to the ſaid limit, is a queſtion of fact that may admit of ſome doubt, but that it is not greatly within it, I think, can be no doubt with people well acquainted with the nature and circumſtances of this great ſubject; and, be that as it may, I think every inconvenience ariſing from it is eaſily remedied by a ſufficient tax. I do not apprehend we have yet ſuffered by a depreciation of the currency, becauſe I cannot obſerve that the general prices of goods are more raiſed than the circumſtances of the war will make neceſſary, were our money all gold and ſilver, and farther extremities may produce farther effects of the ſame kind, without depreciating the currency at all.

No kind of neceſſaries have riſen to the exceſs of price given laſt winter in Boſton for freſh proviſions, though their currency was all gold and ſilver; increaſe of rent muſt raiſe the price of all imported goods, ſcarcity of labourers muſt raiſe the price of labour, and of conſequence the price of every thing produced by labour, ſcarcity of tradeſmen (many of whom are gone into the war) and demand for tradeſmens fabrics muſt raiſe the price of them; beſides, many raw materials uſed by the tradeſmen, muſt be imported at great riſk, and I do not ſee that the prices of moſt or all theſe are greater than they would be if every continental dollar was a ſilver one; and ſhould we admit that we are on the verge of a depreciation, or that our currency hath ſuffered ſome little already in its value. Two conſequences will follow, which deſerve great and immediate conſideration.

Firſt, That a ſpeedy remedy is immediately neceſſary, which ſhall operate effectually, and prevent the ruin of our currency; and the ſecond is, that the remedy by this very means becomes more eaſy and practicable than otherwiſe it could be, becauſe a tax will be paid much more eaſily in this caſe than it could be, if money was in credit enough to be avariciouſly hoarded; and this holds, let the tax be of any nature, ſuch as general aſſeſſment of polls and eſtates, exciſes, impoſts, or duties on goods, lotteries, &c. &c. in any, or all theſe ways, our currency may be leſſened much eaſier when its credit is a little doubted, than when it is at its higheſt; and what contributes not a little to this facility is, that it may be done by general conſent, without public uneaſineſs and diſturbance, for a depreciation of currency can be wiſhed for by no body but thoſe who are deeply in debt, the weight or numbers of whom I have reaſon to believe is not great at preſent in theſe ſtates. It is the mighty intereſt of all the reſt of the inhabitants to prevent a depreciation, and I conceive every man of eſtate who has caſh in hand, or due to him, would be willing to contribute his ſhare to the leſſening our currency, and ſo preſerving its credit; yea, would eagerly chuſe this, rather than riſk his own loſs by a depreciation of the caſh he has in hand, and in debts due.

In this time of diſtreſs, the public has a right to every man's beſt thought. I have not the vanity to think I can exhauſt the ſubject, but I have ſaid ſo much on it, as I hope will ſet abler heads and pens on a thorough diſquiſition of it, for I think all will agree, that the ſubject is a very important one, and deſerves the moſt immediate and moſt ſerious attention.

A FINANCIER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1776.

WATERTOWN, *October 7.*

Laſt Wedneſday returned to Salem, after a ſhort cruiſe, the brigantine Maſſachuſetts, of this ſtate, commanded by capt. Souther. He informs that a few days after he ſailed he fell in with and took a brigantine of about 250 tons, from Falmouth in England, mounting ſix 3 pounders, and having on board a captain and about twenty privates of the 16th regiment of dragoons, with their horſes and accoutrements, alſo the chaplain of ſaid regiment, and ſome dry goods, which the captain ſays is his own property. The whole number of priſoners 35. This veſſel ſailed from Falmouth the 27th of July, juſt a month after they embarked, in company with 12 others, under convoy of the Daphne of 32 guns, from whom they parted but a day or two before they were taken; they all had the ſame kind of cargo, making in the whole 230 horſes. A fleet of about 70 ſail ſailed about three days before them, under a ſtrong convoy, having on board the remainder of the 16th regiment of dragoons, and the laſt diviſion of Hanoverians, conſiſting, it is ſaid, of 5000 men, bound to New-York; they were ſhort of horſe proviſions; ſome of the horſes died of the ſtaggers, and it is ſuppoſed the late gales have deſtroyed many more. The people in England, we hear, began to be very uneaſy.

The prize above mentioned, we learn, arrived at Townſend, at the eaſtward, the middle of laſt week.

A privateer belonging to Salem, which arrived there laſt Thurſday, fell in with the fleet of twelve ſail, and was ſo cloſely purſued by the Daphne, that the enemy fired muſket balls into her; but by heaving over all her guns, water and proviſions, and by ſawing down her upper works, they barely eſcaped.

Wedneſday laſt arrived at Boſton, a prize brig, taken by the continental ſhip Columbus, Abraham Whipple, Eſq; commander, bound from Antigua to Ireland, laden with rum.

PROVIDENCE, *October 5.*

Sunday laſt arrived here from a ſucceſsful cruize, the ſhip Columbus, capt. Abraham Whipple, in the ſervice of the United States, having taken four prizes, viz. a brig from St. Croix, bound to Scotland, with 265 hogſheads of rum, 1 tierce and 12 barrels ſugar; a ſhip from St. Chriſtopher's, bound to London, with 292 hogſheads, 59 tierces, 23 barrels and 12 kilderkins of ſugar, 15 hogſheads and 3 barrels of rum; a ſhip from Grenada, bound to London, with 300 hogſheads of ſugar, 57 hogſheads of rum, one pipe and 2 hogſheads of wine, and ſome cotton; and a brig from Montſerrat, bound to Cork, with 212 hogſheads of rum. Two of the above prizes are arrived at the eaſtward.

NEWBURY-PORT, *October 4.*

It is reported here, that ſome days ago an engagement happened between two of our privateers and the Milford (a noted pirate that has long infeſted our coaſt) when, after warmly diſputing the point by hard blows, the latter thought it prudent to ſubmit, and we hear our people are now bringing her into ſome ſafe port, after which we hope to give a better account of her.

We hear, that a large ſhip from the Weſt-Indies, with ſeveral families, and conſiderable plate on board, is arrived at Cape-Anne, ſent in by ſome of our privateers.

Laſt Lord's day ſe'nnight, capt. Rowe, with a party of men, landed at a place called the Old Man's, near Brookhaven, on Long-Iſland, in order to remove his family from Corummam, where he met one Richard Miller, a native of Eaſt-Hampton, who had taken a commiſſion under general Howe, and was inliſting men for the regular army, and as he was riding by capt Rowe's door, where a centry was placed, Miller was hailed and ordered to ſtop, which he refuſed to do, and rode the faſter, and after being repeatedly called upon to ſtop, and he not regarding, the guard fired at him, when a ball entered his body, and he died the next morning.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

AS the public have, no doubt, received many contradictory accounts relative of the unfortunate attempt againſt Quebec, on the 31ſt of December laſt, and having great reaſon to think no juſt one has yet been publiſhed, I have (in juſtice to the characters of many whoſe names, perhaps, have not been mentioned, or if mentioned, not with the reſpect they deſerve) ſent you for publication the following ſketch of that morning's tranſaction; aſſuring you at the ſame time that I am entirely diveſted of prejudice—that I was but tranſiently acquainted with any of the officers of the detachment previous to the attack, and conſequently can have no intereſt in ſuppreſſing or exaggerating any circumſtances to the injury of any one of them: On the contrary, there is not a circumſtance related, reſpecting the aſſault, but what I was either an eye-witneſs to, by being in the front, or had from thoſe whoſe characters as gentlemen, and conduct as brave ſoldiers, entitles them to the greateſt credibility. Thoſe officers and gentlemen, whoſe names are mentioned, *eminently* diſtinguiſhed themſelves—their enemies do them the juſtice to acknowledge it—and I hope their country will amply reward them.

I am, SIR,
Your very humble ſervant,
A SOLDIER.

About four o'clock in the morning, the detachment being aſſembled in St. Roſe (together with captain Lamb, and part of his company of artillery, with a field-piece mounted on a particular carriage for the conveniency of carrying it through the ſnow, though its inefficacy was ſoon experienced) capt. Eleazar Oſwald, with a party of 25 men was detached to attack the enemy's advanced works at the Soude de Mantelee, on the entrance into the lower town, on St. Charles's ſide, the main body being then in motion to follow; but by the time they came oppoſite Palace-gate the garriſon had taken the alarm, and being apprized of the deſign, began a heavy firing from the walls, by which they had to paſs a full quarter of a mile ere they came to the firſt place of action; which, with the obſtruction occaſioned by the field-piece, threw the diviſions commanded by majors Bigelow and Meigs into ſuch confuſion that they loſt the right path: However, the advanced party ſoon reached the barrier, and began the attack, in which they were joined by col. Arnold himſelf, and ſupported by capt. Daniel Morgan, with his company of riflemen, who were in front of the main body. In this onſet, unfortunately—unfortunately indeed—col. Arnold received his wound and was carried off; but, notwithſtanding, capt. Morgan and the firſt party obtained poſſeſſion of the battery of 4 guns, took great part of the guard, and a number of the inhabitants who ſurrendered priſoners. In this ſituation they were obliged to remain (not being ſupported by the main body who had not recovered from their confuſion ſo as to come up) till joined by lieut. Steel, with part of capt. Smith's company, capt. Lamb with his artillery company (who were obliged to quit the field-piece, it being impoſſible to bring it forward) capt. Hendricks, with part of his company, and ſeveral of the muſketeers from the different companies (after regaining the proper road) in all about 200, when they again formed, and were again led on by capt. Morgan (upon whom the body then called as their commanding officer) to force the ſecond barrier, which had they effected, would have given full poſſeſſion of the Lower-town; but the enemy having defeated the diviſion which the immortal hero general Montgomery led to force their works in the Lower-town on St. Laurence ſide, had now turned all their force upon this detachment; yet the diſpute remained obſtinate for ſome time (in which an attempt to ſcale it was twice made by the intrepid capt. Morgan, whoſe uncommon preſence of mind, and gallant behaviour in this critical ſituation were truly conſpicuous) and ſucceſs till now, ſeemed inclined to crown their brave endeavours, when they found themſelves ſurrounded on all quarters—a party of near 200 men having ſallied out at Palace-gate, attacked and took priſoners all the rear, who had not got within the firſt barrier, and having brought their cannon which commanded the river St. Charles, to rake the ſtreet, were a ſecond time thrown into diſorder, and obliged to take poſſeſſion of the houſes, in which they made a reſolute ſtand of full three hours; but finding the enemies fire continue, both from their cannon and muſketry, and not more than one in ten of their own firelocks ſerviceable, the others rendered uſeleſs by a ſnow ſtorm which began in the night, and continued the whole day; and not having the leaſt poſſibility of making a retreat, were at length obliged to ſurrender themſelves priſoners; which in all human probability would not have been their fate, had thoſe brave officers and ſoldiers, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the front, been properly ſuſtained by thoſe who were in the rear; but on the contrary, from the conduct of the garriſon, there was the greateſt proſpect of carrying the town.

In this glorious, though unſucceſsful attempt, fell (beſides thoſe in general Montgomery's diviſion) while in the utmoſt exertion of their duty, that excellent young officer capt. William Hendricks, of Pennſylvania; the truly brave lieut. John Humphreys, of capt. Morgan's company, and lieut. Cooper, of Connecticut. Capt. Hubbard, of the town of Worceſter, in Maſſachuſetts-Bay, died in a few days after, of a wound he received before he reached the firſt barrier.

The ſpirited exertions and gallant behaviour of the patriotic capt. John Lamb, the firmneſs of the indefatigable capt. Samuel Lockwood (by whoſe vigilance both by night and day, with 40 men and a 12 pounder in a gondola, eleven armed veſſels, with gen. Preſcot, whole conflict, by captains Oſwald, Thayer and Topham; lieutenants William Heath, Peter O'Brien Bruin (Charles Potterfield and John M'Guire, volunteers) all of capt. Morgan's company, — Steel, of Smith's; Moody, of Lamb's; Tilldale, of Ward's, and ſeveral other ſubalterns, &c. has not only crowned them with honour as ſoldiers, but entitles them to the applauſe of their bleeding country.

Adjutant Feleiger (a Daniſh gentleman, who holds a lieutenancy in the king of Denmark's ſervice) behaved with all the reſolution, calmneſs and intrepidity peculiar to an old veteran and an experienced officer; and has given many ſpecimens of his great military abilities.

In juſtice to Mr. Matthew Duncan, a volunteer from Philadelphia, who was made a priſoner the day after, owing purely to his enterpriſing ſpirit, in coming voluntarily to know whether the detachment were in poſſeſſion of the Lower town, agreeable to a report then prevailing in the camp. I do aſſure the public, that the enemy gave him the character ſuch a young adventurer deſerves; and that many of them appeared ſurpriſed ſo young a man could be able to maintain the juſtneſs of the cauſe in which he was engaged, with ſo much ſpirit, ſenſibility and firmneſs. Indeed it was frequently mentioned, that his zeal carried him ſo far as to inſult in his turn, ſome of the principal officers as they marched him to the main guard; meaning (I ſuppoſe) his aſking col. M'Lane, in a ſarcaſtical manner, if he did not land at New-York, alluding to a belief then entertained, that he was there obliged to give his parole for his future conduct.

NEWARK (*New-Jerſey*) *October* 12.

Laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight capt. Coffin and Grennell, with a boy, made their eſcape from Staten-Iſland in a canoe, and got ſafe to Bergen-Point, and from thence came to this place laſt Saturday: The former was taken going from New-York to Nantucket ſome months ſince, and the latter on the 28th of Auguſt, in lat. 33 30, long. 66. 20, in a brig from the Weſtern-Iſlands for Nantucket, by a new Engliſh 20 gun ſhip, called the Galatea, John Jones, Eſq; commander, ſheathed with copper, and a moſt extraordinary ſailer, being part of a convoy for ſome ſhips from London bound to New-York, ſome of which are arrived at Sandy-Hook.

Wedneſday morning laſt the Phœnix, and Roebuck, of 44 guns, with a frigate and two tenders, went up the North-River, and came to an anchor oppoſite Tappan

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, *October* 3, 1776.

Reſolved, That five millions of continental dollars be immediately borrowed for the uſe of the United States of America, at the annual intereſt of four per cent.

That the faith of the United States be pledged to the lenders, for the payment of the ſums to be borrowed and the intereſt ariſing thereon; and that certificates be given to the lenders in the form following—

"The United States of America acknowledge the receipt of dollars from which they promiſe to pay to the ſaid or bearer, on the day of with intereſt, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, agreeable to a reſolution of the United States, paſſed the third day of October, 1776. Witneſs the hand of the treaſurer, this day of A. D.
Counterſigned,"

by the commiſſioners of one of the loan-offices hereafter mentioned.

That for the convenience of the lenders, a loan-office be eſtabliſhed in each of the United States, and a commiſſioner to ſuperintend ſuch office be appointed by the ſaid ſtates reſpectively, who are to be reſponſible for the faithful diſcharge of their duty in the ſaid offices.

That the buſineſs of the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall be, to deliver certificates for all ſums of money as ſhall be brought into their reſpective offices, agreeable to theſe reſolutions, which certificates ſhall be indented, and the checks kept in the ſaid office—to keep books, in which regular entries ſhall be made of the ſums borrowed, and the time when, and of the names of the perſons by whom the ſaid ſums were lent—to tranſmit to the continental treaſurer once a month an account of the caſh in their reſpective offices—and to anſwer all draughts of the treaſurer to the amount of the caſh which they ſhall at any time have in their hands as aforeſaid.

That the treaſurer of the United States ſhall ſend to the reſpective loan-offices ſuch a number of certificates, and ſuch denominations as ſhall be ordered by the commiſſioners of the treaſury.

That no certificate be iſſued for a leſs ſum than three hundred dollars.

That the ſeveral ſums of money to be borrowed, ſhall be repaid at the office where the ſame was lent, at the expiration of three years; and that the annual intereſt ſhall be likewiſe paid at the ſaid office.

That the ſaid commiſſioners of the reſpective loan-offices be entitled to receive of the United States, one eighth per cent. on all monies which ſhall be brought into their reſpective loan-offices, in lieu of all claims and demands that they may have for tranſacting the buſineſs of their ſaid offices.

October 7th.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the aſſemblies and conventions of the United States reſpectively, to annex ſuch penalties by law to the crime of counterfeiting the bills or notes of the continental loan-office as are, or ſhall be annexed to the crime of counterfeiting the continental currency.

Ordered, That the foregoing reſolutions be publiſhed, and copies thereof ſent to each of the United States; and that the reſpective States be deſired to ſend to the committee of the continental treaſury the names of the commiſſioners by them appointed in conſequence of the ſaid reſolutions.

By order of congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, preſident.

Extract of a letter from Harrlem, October 8.

"I have juſt had half an hour's converſation with lord Stirling, who returned from his captivity yeſterday, who ſays he believes, from his beſt intelligence, that the enemy does not exceed 15,000 ſick and well, fiſon of the Heſſians, about 5000. This he knows from the information of one who ſaw the fleet at ſea, which conſiſted of about 70 ſail, among which were 300 heavy horſes for carriages 3 or 400 light horſe are arrived, but no more expected."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, October 7.

"The prize taken by captain Greely and ſent into Marblehead is come round here, ſhe has brought papers to the middle of Auguſt, which give particular accounts of the Spaniards invading the kingdom of Portugal and taking poſſeſſion of ſeveral towns. The inference is plain—war is or muſt be declared.

"The mate of a London ſhip brought up this evening by capt. Atkins, informs, that the miniſtry are in ſuſpicious of plots and conſpiracies being laid, that four perſons dare not be ſeen converſing together in London,—they are immediately diſperſed. A privateer is juſt arrived at Salem, after taking three prizes, one of which is loaded with dry goods to the amount of 37,000 ſterling. This fine prize is not yet arrived. A day ſeldom paſſes without proviſion veſſels, Jamaica men or ſomething being taken."

Oct. 19. By expreſs from general Lee, at Trenton, diſpatched on Saturday laſt, we learn, that the enemy had evacuated Staten-Iſland, and that our people had taken poſſeſſion of it.

Saturday laſt arrived here the ſhip Thetis, capt. May, taken by the brig General Montgomery, with 310 hogſheads of ſugar, 90 puncheons of rum, &c. from Montego-Bay for London, and belonged to a fleet of near 200 ſail, who left Jamaica in Auguſt laſt, under convoy of two men of war. The above ſhip, in coming up, touched upon the chevaux de frize, where ſhe would have in all probability ſunk, had it not been for the timely aſſiſtance ſhe received from the row-galley men.

Extract of a letter from Harrlem, October 13.

"Yeſterday morning about 4000 of the enemy landed at Faggs or Foggs point, in the ſound, about ſix miles above us; a detachment was immediately ſent to oppoſe them: The enemy got poſſeſſion of the point, but, as I was informed laſt night, had made no further progreſs; our people, I am told, had taken up a bridge which was there, and fell trees acroſs the road to obſtruct them, till a reinforcement could arrive. In the afternoon forty-two ſail paſſed the mouth of Haerlem river, in their way to the point, they conſiſted of floors, ſchooners, brigs, and nine ſhips: I expect there will be bloody work to day. From the number of men landed, and the ſhips which went up, I think this can be no feint, but the main body of Howe's army muſt be there, and that there he means to make his *coup de main*. This week will probably finiſh the campaign. Upon the arrival of the enemy's ſhips at Dobb's ferry, they landed ſome men and plundered a ſtore-houſe. I ſuppoſe the enemy who landed yeſterday are to croſs the country and form a line from Faggs Point to Tarry-Town (four miles above Dobb's ferry) where the ſhips now lay, but in this I expect they will be miſtaken."

Tueſday arrived from a cruize the continental ſchooner Waſp, capt. Baldwin, and brought in a large Guinea ſhip, bound from Jamaica for Liverpool, 305 hogſheads of ſugar, 55 puncheons of rum, &c. part of the Jamaica Auguſt fleet.—This is the third of that fleet ſent in here.

REMARKS on the CONSTITUTION of PENNSYLVANIA.

I OBSERVE, in a late Evening Poſt, ſeveral arguments in favour of a ſingle legiſlature, as eſtabliſhed by the late convention of this ſtate. The author of thoſe arguments, in my opinion, agrees with his antagonist in allowing the danger of a ſingle legiſlature, but differs from him in the nature of the checks which are contrived to guard againſt it. C. ſuppoſes that the people alone ſhould check the legiſlature, and for this purpoſe tells us, that the convention have ordered that every law ſhould be printed before it is paſſed—that the doors of the aſſembly ſhould always be open—and that no law ſhould be paſſed at the ſame ſeſſion.—Here C. forgets that the citizens of Philadelphia will be the only centinels of the proceedings of the aſſembly, and that thoſe exigencies of government and that *ſtate neceſſity* which compelled the convention, contrary to their powers, to diſpoſe of the liberty, property and lives of the good people of Pennſylvania, will often oblige the aſſembly to diſpenſe with that ſection of the government which requires the ſuſpenſion of a law from one ſeſſion to another.

In a word, the new ſyſtem of government for Pennſylvania deſtroys all ideas of repreſentation. It gives a part of the people, particularly ſuch as frequent public houſes where the laws are always to be poſted up for conſideration, a negative upon the proceedings of the whole ſtate. But the conduct of our convention ſhews us in the ſtrongeſt light the little good that is to be expected even from this partial check upon a ſingle legiſlature. A few wiſe men in the convention, and many who did not belong to it, remonſtrated againſt ſeveral of the ordinances and ſections of their government after they were printed for conſideration, but all to no purpoſe; and no wonder, for men generally grow obſtinate in opinions they have once adopted from contradiction.

What reception would the ordinance for puniſhing perſons who condemn any of the meaſures of the congreſs have met with from a wiſe legiſlative council or governor, whoſe minds had not been inflamed with the harangues of demagogues? They would have diſtinguiſhed between the idle ſpeeches of a noiſy boy at a coffee-houſe, and open acts of treaſon.—They would never have conſigned a delinquent over to the mercy of a magiſtrate to be confined for life, without the benefit of the *habeas corpus* act, or a trial by jury. Such proceedings are fit only for the dominions of Turkey. They have diſgraced the name of freedom in Pennſylvania.

K.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 11.

Letters of undoubted credit from Martinique, dated the 27th of July, ſay, there are now in the French iſlands about 15,000 troops; that their fortifications are in the beſt order, and that they only wait for a pretext to break with Great-Britain, which moſt people there imagine will ſoon be found. The French are

pendent people, [illegible] they are making for their liberties. Every kind of continental produce is much wanted in the French islands, and bear a high price.

ANNAPOLIS, October 17.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

October 11, 1776.

WANTED, 5000 pair of SHOES. Those who are desirous of contracting for the same, or any part of them, are requested to apply to the Council of Safety of this state.

October 23, 1776.

A QUANTITY of strong coarse STOCKINGS wanted for the use of this State. The Council will contract with any person therefor.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Oct. 2, 1776.

TORIES, who broke gaol at Frederick-Town, on the night of the 23d of September, 1776.

AARON VERDUE, an Englishman, about six feet high, a very strong well made man, ruddy complexion, has short brown curled hair, had on an old brown broad-cloth coat and jacket, a pair of leather breeches, stockings, shoes, and an old hat.

ALEXANDER M'CRAW, a Scotchman, a well made man, about five feet nine inches high, had on a coarse hunting shirt and leather breeches, a pair of striped trousers, and pale blue yarn stockings, a pair of shoes and Scotch bonnet.

KENNITH STEWART, a Scotchman, well made, about five feet nine inches high, wears a long hunting shirt with pockets in the sides of it, a pair of leather breeches, white stockings, a brown surtout coat, and Scotch bonnet.

ROBERTSON YORK, a Pennsylvanian, pretends to have some knowledge in physic, about five feet seven or eight inches high, slender made man, red hair curled in his neck, remarkable large lips and bad teeth, is a very chattering fellow; had on a short brown coat, mixed coloured cloth jacket and leather breeches, shoes and stockings.

ROBERT TURNER, an Englishman, about five feet eleven inches high, well made strong man, short brown hair, had on a light coloured surtout coat made in the quaker manner, a country cloth close brown coat, blue cloth jacket pieced in the back with pale blue cloth, a pair of gray cloth and a pair of fustian breeches, several pair of ribbed yarn stockings, shoes and hat.

THOMAS BRAWFORD, an Englishman, about five feet six inches high, a slim made man, and very pale countenance, short black hair, an old gray cloth coat, striped cotton jacket, leather breeches, worsted stockings, shoes and hat.

STEPHEN SYSNEY, a Pennsylvanian, five feet five inches high, a well proportioned man, has a dimple in his chin, short dark brown hair, a hunting shirt, a brown shalloon jacket, leather breeches, and a pair of trousers, stockings, shoes, and a large hat.

Whoever takes up and secures the above persons, so that they may be brought back to their place of confinement, shall have at the rate of eight dollars for each or fifty-six dollars for all of them.

Per order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public salt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the said works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE of MARYLAND,

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 14th of August, 1776.

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wards removed to Frederick county, is living, and will apply to Ignatius Digges, he may receive the balance of a legacy left her by William Maddox; or, if she is dead, and her heirs will apply as above, they may receive the same. 3w

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TAKEN up as a stray, by James Graham, near Frederick forge, a brown mare, about four years old, branded on the near buttock IG and a heart over them. Also an iron gray horse colt, neither branded, cut, nor dock'd. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Francis Jenkins, near Piscataway in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a strawberry roan mare, about 11 hands hands high, appears to be about 13 or 14 years old, branded on the near buttock D, a star in her forehead and a small snip on her nose, and has had the fistula. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3w

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THERE is at the plantation of Jevolt Ankeney, in Conecocheague, Washington county, a black gelding, 6 years old, trots well, 14 hands high, a large star in his forehead, half of his near hind foot white, and a few white hairs on his neck, occasioned as is supposed by a collar. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w3

Annapolis, October 16, 1776.

THE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to pass a resolve, that no bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in suit for non-payment of interest before the 1st day of January next, those in arrears are requested to take notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM,
tf WILLIAM EDDIS.

To be sold by public sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday November 15th, at 11 o'clock, at the house of the subscriber, near Maggoty river,

THREE likely NEGRO WOMEN, and one NEGRO GIRL. One of the said women can cook, spin, wash and plait linen very well. The other three understand plantation work.

DANIEL M'KINNON.

N. B. They are to be sold for cash only: and if the day of sale should prove rainy, the sale will be on the next fair day. tf

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October 11, 1776.

WENT away, on the night of the 9th instant, from the Patuxent iron-works, the two following servant men, viz. EDMUND WALKER, a Yorkshireman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, and short yellow hair; he had on and took with him an osnabrig shirt, coarse country linen trousers, a brown bear-skin upper jacket, and felt hat. JOHN DRIVER, an Englishman, about 25 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on and took with him one old shirt, an old blue jacket, a pair of old cotton breeches, and an old felt hat which has lost great part of the crown. They went off in company with a yellow negro, named Jacob, belonging to Thomas Welsh, a short well set fellow, about 28 years of age, who has had a part of each of his ears taken off; his dress was a fulled country cloth jacket and breeches, of an ash colour, an old osnabrig shirt, felt hat, and old shoes; and being well acquainted with the roads from hence to York county, in Pennsylvania, it is very probable they may make for that place.—Whoever takes up said servants shall receive, if taken twenty miles from home, thirty shillings, if forty miles, forty shillings, and if at a greater distance, three pounds for each (including what the law allows) paid by 3w

SAMUEL, JOHN, and THOMAS SNOWDEN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

October 13, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, on Friday the 11th instant, a convict Irish servant man, named MICHAEL CARNY, about 25 years of age, by trade a shoemaker, about five feet one inch high, red faced, pitted with the small-pox, sandy hair, stoops and swings his arms as he walks, is fond of liquor: Had on and took with him an old light coloured frize coat, blue jacket, fore parts cloth, hind parts frize, white jacket, either linen or fustian, old leather breeches, old osnabrig trousers, osnabrig shirt, old castor hat, and old pumps. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him home, or secures him so that I get him again, if in this province, shall have fifty shillings, if out of the province, the above reward.

NICH. WORTHINGTON.

N. B. His indenture and assignment are missing; if he has got them he may forge a discharge, as he can write. tf

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THERE are at the plantation of John Beall, near Bladensburg, Prince-George's county, four head of cattle, to wit: Two black steers, that appear to have been in the yoke, one dark brindled cow, and one brown heifer; all of the aforesaid cattle are marked with a crop and underbit in each ear. The owner may have them again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to John Trumball, near Bladensburg. w5

[illegible] that has been used to house work. A Negro girl, from 12 to 16 years of age, and two Negro boys. Whoever has such to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by applying to the printer. 3w

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THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, in Prince George's county, near Magruder's warehouse, taken up as a stray, a bay mare, about 12 hands high, strong made, bald face, two hind feet white, is branded on the off buttock, but not so plain as to be understood. The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges to

w3 JAMES WILSON.

September 30, 1776.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, living near Frederick-Town, taken up as a stray, a chestnut sorrel horse, about eight years old, branded on the near shoulder A S, three white feet, supposed to be thirteen hands and a half high. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

w3 JOHN HAFF.

September 27, 1776.

BY virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of the province of Maryland, given under the hand and the seal of the said court, August 11, 1775, will be sold, the first Monday in December next, on the premises, several tracts or parcels of land, lying near the head of Wye river, in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, containing about 362 acres, on which are improvements, formerly in the tenure and occupation of a certain Henry Costin, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, who died seised thereof; which said lands descended to Henry Costin, his son and heir at law, an infant, under the age of twenty-one years, to whom the subscriber was appointed guardian by the justices of Queen-Anne's county court. And whereas the lands are ordered, adjudged and decreed for sale, and for the payment and satisfaction of a large sum of money by the subscriber paid to the attornies of a certain Anthony Bacon, Esq; of London, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, merchant, by virtue of a certain bond or obligation by the subscriber, as security for the aforesaid Henry Costin, deceased, given, he is by said decree authorized and empowered to make over and convey the said land, or any part thereof, in fee simple, to any person or persons who shall or may purchase the same, saving and reserving all just right and title of the said Henry Costin the infant, and his heirs, of, in and to the same, so that he, she, or they, prosecute the same within six months next after he, she, or they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, according to the directions of an act of assembly of this province in such case lately made and provided. Three years credit will be given for one half of the purchase money, on giving bond and security for the residue.

w5 JOSHUA CLARK.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indented servant man named GEORGE BRANAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a slim man about five feet seven inches high, very much pitted with the small-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen shirt and trousers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn: Whoever apprehends the said servant so that he may be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

tf ROBERT KEY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away last night, two servant men, viz.

STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the small-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen shirt and trousers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linsey ditto, country shoes, broad brass buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the business, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a sour look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one osnabrig shirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with sleeves, an old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

tf DENTON JACQUES.

Talbot county, September 9, 1776.

COMMITTED to my custody some few days ago, a negro man who calls himself Isaac, says he belongs to William Spooner, at the head of the bay, in Charles-Town. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN STEVENS, sheriff.

AS round the globe I took my way,
O'er Britain's isle my passage lay,
Britain, who in the days of yore,
Gave laws by sea from shore to shore.
All hail, I said, thou happy land,
Whom heav'n has rais'd to high command;
Thy wooden worlds command the main,
Thy merchants plow the sea for gain.
In east and west thy sails are furl'd,
From India to the western world;
The riches of the neighbouring states
On thee for trade and commerce waits.
Happy, thrice happy land, I cry'd,
Favour'd of heav'n, by states envy'd.
Thus as I past the starry frame,
I echo'd forth Great-Britain's name,
Invok'd the muse that sweetly sings
The rise of empires, fall of kings.
But while I thus Great-Britain prais'd,
Behold a banner strait was rais'd.
High o'er the land the streamers flew;
Which quickly my attention drew.
Sure this is Lucifer, I cry'd,
Who fell from heaven for his pride.
Him, long before, great Milton said,
One third of heaven's sons betray'd;
Which he in Britain has out gone,
And gain'd two thirds instead of one.
He strait soft whispers did convey
Unto the man that bare the sway:
I in this land am fully bent
To make thee rule omnipotent.
Then rise, great prince, assert thy right,
Thy trumpet sound, proclaim thy might;
Remember I to thee have said
All mortals were for princes made.
Thy frowns shall awe this trembling isle,
And justice truckle for a smile.
Should truth or justice thee confine,
Behold the western world is thine.
O'er the Atlantic spread thy sails,
Commit them to the eastern gales;
O'er Neptune's main send them away
To punish bold America;
Who dare t' insult thy dignity,
In claiming of their liberty.
Then rise like to some demi-god,
Chastise them with thy iron rod.
And to that purpose I intend
Far in the north to raise a friend,
And him by Mammon will inspire
To kindle in this realm a fire,
Whose blaze shall reach the western shore,
Those rebels to consume; therefore
Give up to him thy golden key,
And let him rule thy treasury.
No doubt he will it so apply,
That many friends with it he'll buy,
Who in conjunction all shall meet
To bring those rebels to thy feet.
Mammon, my chief, shall go before,
Whom they do worship and adore,
Aided by Pride, my only son,
Begat when I my reign begun.
He'll raise their minds above the sense
Of justice, truth, or innocence;
Those names, from which I once have fell,
No more with him or me can dwell.
Behold two thirds already won
By Mammon and my only son;
All deaf to reason and true sense,
And only cry omnipotence.
Doubt not, great prince, for on thy side
Myself and Mammon, and son Pride,
Will, with thy forces, speed away,
To punish bold America;
Because, poor fools, they are so bold
The laws and customs for to hold,
As if such laws should bind thy hands,
As when thy grandsire rul'd the lands.
For he, good man, as they did hear,
To law and justice lent an ear,
And let the people live too free,
Which must not be a rule to thee.
If thou intend'st with me to join,
And make thy glory equal mine.
Old justice, truth, and law must fall,
Thy will be counted all in all.
The plot discover'd, forth I fled,
And round America I sped;
My muse fell sick, my lyre spent,
No more could Britain's glory vent.
When moving on my milky way,
I came to brave America,
My muse recov'ring, wak'd my lyre,
And kindled fresh poetic fire.
I sang the praises of the fates,
That rais'd the brave United States
To such a pitch of glory free,
And much admir'd their unity.
Amidst the storms of mighty foes,
Kind Providence did interpose,
To bring them, as from Egypt's land,
A growing empire to command;
Where truth and justice long may reign,
If you from pride and lust refrain.
Then will I sing, while years do roll,
If justice rules from pole to pole,
Rejoicing o'er this fruitful soil,
And Providence will on it smile.
But oh! I fear for many states,
Where Pride and Mammon on them waits,
Those who by Lucifer are sent
To help to form a government,
That union, which has been your boast,
In time to come may yet be lost.
If Mammon your attention draws,
To make him giver of your laws,
The child unborn may yet repent
That e'er you had such members sent.
Off-spring of those now at the top,
In time may to the bottom drop.
Then where's our freedom, they may cry,
Where is our boasted liberty.

And thought it was for our good,
To free us from a foreign master,
But let old Mammon chain us faster.
As home-bred convicts, we must trudge,
For seven years together drudge,
Thus self convicted; Why? because
You chose the men that made such laws.
Thus Mammon taught, this you obey'd,
And us your offspring captive made.
You once stood high in Mammon's grace,
And thought he'd not forsake your race;
But men have oft mistaken been,
Thought present profits was no sin,
Altho' they iron chains prepare
To bind the men that plac'd them there;
From posts of profit men of merit
Those sons of Mammon disinherit.
Thus as I past o'er sundry climes,
My song increas'd in gingling rhymes;
I fain would consolation bring,
And of your future welfare sing,
But am possest with future fears,
And present murmurs reach my ears
Among the people; Why? because
Mammon is made the god of laws.
Suppose I should presume to reason
With you, would it be counted treason?
For sure some counsel might be given,
If from a man 'twixt earth and heaven;
For sons of earth can scarce be found,
Whose counsel will be deemed sound;
If rich, they will be Mammon's tools,
If poor, they must be counted fools.
As I lookt thro' my shining sphere,
And to the middle state drew near,
(That state the last that gave consent
To break the yoke of parliament)
I saw in labour to bring forth
A government of fame and worth:
But when 'twas born, the granny said,
The monster had a triple head.
The first had eyes to seek the prey;
The second teeth to bear away;
The third had jaws to feed and quaff,
And leave the body lean enough.
The first three years was born to reign,
Then into nothing turn again;
The second seven years, alas!
Must on the body sentence pass;
The third must make the scripture true,
And every year be born anew.
So thus comparing one with t'other,
It much resembles the old mother.
Begat by Mammon on that harlot,
Who cloaths her heads in silk and scarlet,
But lets the body starve and freeze,
While they are rioting at ease.
Surely, agreeable to nature,
One head's enough for any creature;
But if that head should be divided,
How will the quarrel be decided.
Another thing I must remark,
That leaves the public in the dark;
In many a place I find a blank,
To make those heads of noble rank;
From value to pounds I find between
A space to write some thousands in,
By which old Mammon, I believe,
Intends the public to deceive.
But now I must one question ask,
And give my pupils for a task.
Suppose an empire may be found,
That doth of thirteen states abound;
Each state three heads attempts to wear,
Of diff'rent weights proportion'd are.
The first one thousand pounds must weigh;
The second bears a double sway;
The third must balance both the other,
When their two weights are put together.
One head of all, we will suppose,
Must balance all the heads of those;
And when you've cast it up with care,
Tell me what weight the shoulders bear.
Ages to come will surely feel;
The weight will make the body reel;
And staggering to and fro, will cry,
Alas! we've lost our liberty.
When thousand pounds must bear the sway,
While men of merit's cast away;
Because they thousands can't produce,
They're render'd quite unfit for use,
While knaves and fools may strut and flutter,
About their money make a splutter,
Persuading people all they can
It is the money makes the man;
Tho' man has often money made,
And by it often been betray'd,
To think himself did far excel,
Him that in humble station dwell.
Another thing I find your darling,
You can't forget the name of sterling;
But how you will exchange that coin,
None but old Mammon can define.
Then rouze, ye watchmen, on the towers,
Before you quite have lost the power;
Drive Mammon back from whence he come,
And set up Virtue in his room.
Let Virtue be the moving cause,
Or *summum bonum* of your laws,
Then may your state continue long,
And be the burden of my song.
But if old Mammon bear the sway,
He'll drive your virtuous sons away
To other states, and you, when scant,
Will fall a venal mendicant.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

October 1, 1776.

THE subscriber wants to hire a sober man for an ostler, and to do any other business as occasion may require. Any person inclinable to serve in this capacity may apply to William Reynolds in Annapolis. If he writes a good hand, he will be more agreeable.

4w WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

Annapolis, October 2, 1776.

FOR the ease of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, notice is hereby given, that I will attend at Mr. Thomas Ricketts's tavern, near John Hood's, on Monday the 21st day of this instant October; at Mr. Samuel Mansell's, on Tuesday the 22d; at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 26th; at Mrs. Jemima Selby's, on the head of South-river, on Thursday the 31st; in order to receive the public levies, clergy's dues, &c. As the time is long elapsed, when the public dues, &c. ought to have been paid, the subscriber begs that all persons concerned will punctually meet him at the times and places aforesaid, and discharge the several claims against them. Attendance is constantly given at his office, near the prison, in the city of Annapolis, by his son Joseph Deale, and at Pig-Point on every Saturday till November court, by

tf THOMAS DEALE, sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

September 30, 1776.

RAN away this day from the subscriber, a negro fellow named Jeffery, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, a large scar on his left cheek: had on when he went away, an old Irish linen shirt, country linen trousers, old pumps, a sky blue shag waistcoat, the back part of which is gray German serge, and a spotted swanskin waistcoat; he also took with him a country cotton shirt and some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said negro shall be entitled to the above reward.

w6 JOSEPH IRELAND.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inst. a small flat double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the said watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for sale please to stop it.

JAMES MAWL.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,
31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donation will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, sassafras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if sound they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Lower district of Frederick county, Oct. 5, 1776.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, an indented Irish servant man, named JAMES QUINN, about twenty-five years old, short black bushy hair, which he sometimes ties, much pitted with the small-pox, a down sulky look, about five feet four inches high, thick made: took with him a blue shag livery frock lined with white linen, metal buttons, light coloured shag cuffs, and small cape the same, a short jacket, fore parts blue, as the frock, and back parts blue camlet lined with linen, a thread-bare short blue cloth frock, with small carved brass buttons, and blue serge lining, a dollar hat almost new, a good linen shirt, not well bleached, a good pair of leather breeches, a pair of light coloured woollen stockings, a pair of pumps, almost new, with thongs, and a few nails in the heels.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him home, or secures him so that the owner may get him again, if taken in the province, shall have forty shillings reward, or out of the province, three pounds, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN KELLY.

N. B. It is requested of all captains of vessels not to take him off.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.